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日八十二月二年未己 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1919.

六拜禮 號九十二月三年八國民華中

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
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In Bags 250 lbs. net.
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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" "
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	" "
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	" "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" "
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	" "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" "
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 " "	" "
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	" "
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	" "
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	" "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" "

NIGHT CLAS.

8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	" "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" "
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	" "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" "

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" "
11.00 " " 11.30 a.m.	" "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" "
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 " "	" "
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	" "
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	" "
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	" "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" "

NIGHT CLAS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
and not already full, running at the same
rate as the Company's Motor-cars, but not
for special hire, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Unimproved Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.
CANTON (at the Sea)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30
HEUNG TUNG	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15
Shun Chai	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.20
8 km	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30
Panling	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.40
Tai Po Market	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.50
Tai Po	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00
Shatin	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.10
Ma On Shan	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.20
Hongkong	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40
KOWLOON	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.40

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.
East Ferry	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.25
KOWLOON	arr. 7.05	arr. 7.35	arr. 7.35	arr. 7.35	arr. 7.35	arr. 7.35	arr. 7.35	arr. 7.35
Shatin	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45
Tai Po Market	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55
Tai Po	dep. 7.35	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05
Ma On Shan	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15
Hongkong	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.35
Shun Chai	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45
HEUNG TUNG	arr. 8.30	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00
CANTON (at the Sea)	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.20

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shun Chai for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration does not guarantee that the service mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	No. 1 Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.
Panling	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.50
Shatin	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.15
Shatin	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.45
Panling	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.00

H. F. WINSLOW, Manager.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
510 feet	510 feet	510 feet	510 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	77 "	77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	22 "	22 "	22 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.			
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.			

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
7,700 tons	12,000 tons	16,000 tons	
Max. Length of Ship taken	460 feet	580 feet	470 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	66 "	66 "	66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken	22 "	22 "	22 "
Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.			

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shinjima).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	No. 1	No. 2
300 feet 0 inch	300 feet 0 inch	300 feet 0 inch
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	50 "	50 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	25 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.		

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
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able Address: "Hingwah."

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of
those of Chinese race desiring to leave
the Colony should apply in person between
the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
shall at the expiration of that period be
required to register themselves under
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the particu-
lars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
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Corner of Halphong and Hankow
Roads.

Tel. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Tel. Address: Palace.

Two minutes from Ferry and Railway
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to-date in every respect and under English
Management.

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Application to—
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FOR

1919.

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HONGKONG DAILY

INTIMATIONS

MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the delivery, c.i.f. Poochow, of one strongly built wooden service motor boat, open, with removable canvas awnings, 35 to 37 feet in length, draught not to exceed 24 inches. Engine to be of most approved type, 12 to 16 Horse Power, kerosene feeder. Offer stating particulars, terms, time of delivery, etc., will be received up to 16th April by

Hon. Secretary,
MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY,
Poochow. [520]

S.S. "CHI YUEN"
(LLOYD'S REGISTER NO. 8282).

THE undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of this vessel which has been damaged by fire, and is now lying at Rangoon.

Further particulars and copies of three independent Survey Reports on the ship can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Hongkong.

The buyer will be required to pay 10% of the purchase money on acceptance of the tender, and the balance on delivery of the ship, which must be taken at Rangoon within fifteen days of the acceptance of such tender.

Harbour Dues and other charges incurred from the date of acceptance of the tender will be for account of the buyer.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GEORGE GORDON & COMPANY,
LLOYD'S AGENTS,
RANGOON.

Telegraphic Address:
Gordon, Rangoon. [530]

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TIENTSIN.LOW PRESSURE WATER SUPPLY
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THE COUNCIL invites tenders for the following plant:-

ENGINES.—Three separate independent modern internal combustion engines, to run on gasoline, kerosene or crude petroleum, complete with all necessary valves, fuel tanks, piping, silencers, exhaust piping, water cooling etc., approximately of 30 B.H.P. at normal operating speed.

PUMPS.—to be driven by the foregoing. Three separate and independent pumps, preferably centrifugal, each to pump, at normal operating speed, approximately 1,000 gallons (Imperial) per minute. Total lift 46 feet 6 inches including 12 feet suction (as a maximum).

The above to be housed in a square tower 20 feet x 20 feet carrying a 20,000 gallon tank. If pumps are belt-driven, there can be difference of about 6 feet 6 inches between the levels of the pumps and engines.

The engines to be quick starting and arrangements to be made for charging the pumps, if of the centrifugal type.

Tenders should give complete details of engine, pump and fittings, with approximate fuel and oil consumption, and should also state time of delivery.

Quotations should be made on either of the following bases:-

preferably: (a) all machinery to be erected on foundation provided, and handed over after satisfactory working tests have been passed.

or (b) machinery to be delivered C. F. & I. Tientsin Band.

By Order,
J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Tientsin, March 18th, 1919. [531]

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements. Write—
Mrs. McEwen,
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AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE.

A 1918 MODEL 5-passenger Overland, wire wheels, extra wheel and other extras, in first class condition. Owner selling because he has bought a larger car.

Address:— Box No. 538,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [538]

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A STEINWAY ELECTRIC PIANO, direct or alternating current, in first-class order. Can be seen by appointment. Cost £500 new.

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(Spare time), to act for this Town & District for ENGLISH SPORTING SYNDICATE.

Exceptional Opportunity.

Good Yearly Salary and Commission.

No Town or Village too small.

Write to B. Box 718,
C/o W. L. BROWNE, Ltd.,
80, Fleet Street, E.C. 4, London, England. [478]

LAND FOR PUBLIC USE.
IMPORTANT NEW PROPOSALS.

The Ministry of Reconstruction have now issued the second report of the Committee upon the Acquisition and Valuation of Land for Public Purposes, of which Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., is chairman. Their first report, which was issued a year ago, recommended measures for cheapening, shortening, and simplifying procedure for obtaining compulsory powers for the acquisition of land, a procedure so cumbersome as to involve a delay of many months, and costs of anything from £500 upwards. In their second report the Committee devote attention to a suitable system for the valuation of land compulsorily acquired for public purposes. The existing legal provision for dealing with such valuation is based upon the Lands Clauses Act, the chief of which dates back to 1845. The experience of two generations has shown, says the report, that this Act and the amending Acts require reconsideration in order to give effect to the requirements of the community of to-day. The Lands Clauses Acts are out of date, and should be replaced by a fresh Code.

Suma paid for property taken for public purposes have for many years past been frequently excessive. For this result it is impossible to assign any one cause, and the Committee deal in detail with several. Their main recommendation is that the basis of "value to the owner" which has hitherto been adopted as the criterion for such valuation under various judicial decisions (though no such criterion was, in fact, specifically laid down by the Lands Clauses Acts of 1845), should be replaced by a general standard of value to be paid to the owner, which is defined as "the market value as between a willing buyer and a willing seller." In addition to this value, the owner would be entitled, under the Committee's proposals, to payment for consequential injury, or any actual loss to him involved in the taking away of his land. The Committee do not think that the fact of his land being acquired under compulsory powers for the public benefit should entitle an owner to an additional compensation on that ground alone. They urge, therefore, that the conventional allowances for compulsory purchase (which in England and Wales is normally 10 per cent., and which in the case of agricultural land in Scotland has, in practice, resulted in giving forty-five years' purchase of the gross annual value, representing in recent years nearly 100 per cent. allowance) should be discontinued.

EFFECTS OF THE STANDARD OF VALUATION.

There are certain other considerations following from the adoption of this standard of "market value," which are important, and for which special provision is made in the report. On the vexed question of what is known as a "special adaptability," the Committee recommend that an owner should not be entitled to any increased value for his land which arises solely from the adaptability of the land in question for a purpose to which it could be applied only under statutory powers. The adoption of this principle would put an end to the payment of excessive values for land required for reservoir sites, railways, and other undertakings of a public nature, which can only be initiated if statutory powers are granted by Parliament for the purpose. The high valuations which have handicapped such improvements in the past have been based largely upon hypothetical competition between different promoters requiring the land for the same purpose. Only one of those promoters could, in fact, have obtained the necessary statutory powers; the competition, therefore, upon which such values are based is imaginary.

The Committee further recommend that no enlargement of market value shall be taken into account which arises from the use of the land in a manner contrary to sanitary or other laws and regulations (as illustrated in the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in regard to premises in an unhealthy area, where such premises are overcrowded, insanitary, or unfit for human habitation). The Committee make various recommendations with a view to giving promoters greater freedom in acquiring and disposing of properties required for their undertaking. They shall not be compelled to purchase any interest in land which is not required for the purpose of their undertaking, and they shall be able to specify in their notice to treat, the date on which such notice is to take effect in regard to any interests which they do require. They shall have power to take part only of a property whenever they think fit, and to acquire rights of access or other easements over or under land whenever such rights or easements will of themselves be sufficient for the purpose of their undertaking. They shall further be entitled (on payment of all proper costs and compensation) to withdraw their "notice to treat" within two months of the delivery of the claim (which should clearly set forth all items in respect of which compensation is demanded), or within such other date as may be directed. Finally, the promoters shall be entitled to use land free from any existing restrictions on its use (subject to payment of compensation to any persons actually damaged by the breach of such restrictions), and able, subject only to certain limitations in very special cases, to hold and dispose of surplus lands not required for the purpose of their undertaking.

Another vexed question is that of what is known as "betterment." The Committee think that the general principle of betterment, and "worsament" (for which latter term in their report they substitute the term "injurious affection," in a larger sense than that in which it is normally recognised under existing law) should generally be correlative. They attach much importance to an extended application of the principle of "betterment" on the ground that if persons whose property has been enhanced in value by public improvements are made to contribute to the cost of such improvements by means of a "betterment charge," there will be more inducement for promoters to undertake schemes (likewise to develop the resources of the nation and the amenities of national life, which are in danger of being hampered or

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE HAITI IN TRADE.
DOMINION BUYERS WAITING ON
THE MARKET.

Within forty-eight hours of one another the buyers of large business houses in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand called on the head of a considerable manufacturing firm. Unknown to one another they had an experience in common. Each had received from headquarters in Cape Town, Sydney, and Wellington respectively cabled instructions to cancel, wherever possible, the bulk of their orders. There were a few things required immediately; every other article must wait.

To be sure, the South African market was reported to have been affected adversely, as far as manufacturing England is concerned, by the arrival of merchant ships from Japan laden with goods at prices that put British competition out of court. There was no report of like kind from Australia and New Zealand, but there was an obvious explanation.

Suppose that the number of importing houses in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand is reduced, for the sake of convenience in argument, to ten apiece. Let us suppose further that nine out of these importing houses buy largely in order to supply the needs of large areas, and that the tenth man prefers to wait. The goods will take from one month to two months or even longer before they reach their penultimate destination, the shop or store. By that time it is confidently expected that the re-opening of markets all the world over will have brought down the price of raw material, and that, in consequence, the cost of manufactured articles will fall.

WAITING POLICY.

The general public having access to the facts, and having waited very patiently for many things that would have been regarded as necessities before the war, will be prepared to wait a little longer, until that tenth importer in all the Overseas Dominions who has not bought with the rest sees the chance for which he was waiting and buys at a price that enables him to undersell every competitor in the country.

While we were at war, "Business as usual" was the motto all round. The public needed the goods, and had the money to pay for them. Now it is different. Everybody is looking for a fall in prices. Manufacturers are hesitating to turn war plant to peacetime because they believe that the cost of doing so will be far less six months hence. Other men who have developed businesses during the war and see their way to capture some erstwhile Continental monopoly are shy about outlay and conversation because they do not know where they stand in regard to war taxation, and feel that a new venture cannot include an expensive equipment and then pay sixteen shillings in the pound of its profits to an office that gives no other value for money than a receipt that may not even be stamped.

So we see that the buyer from overseas and the manufacturer at home are alike suspicious, uneasy, and unwilling to go full steam ahead, even though the demand for employment must be increasing day by day.

Here is a case for wise statesmanship on the part of some of the people who are not wanted at Versailles.—Daily Express.

indefinitely postponed for financial reasons under the conditions likely to obtain after the war. In normal cases the Committee limit the percentage of such enhanced value which is to be contributed by the owner to no more than one-fifth. The State is the promoter, the State should retain the whole of the "betterment charge." Where a local authority is the promoter, the sanctioning authority should decide whether the whole of the "betterment charge" should be retained by that authority, or whether some proportion should be paid to the State. In the case of a private promoter, his share in the "betterment charge" should be limited to the actual cost of construction of the works involved in his undertaking.

As to compensation for "injurious affection," the Committee recommend that its operation should be confined to: (a) Damage arising directly from the taking of the land, such as severance or disturbance of occupation, in respect of which compensation should be paid in the general course of the proceedings. (b) Damage arising directly from the construction or use of the works in question, as to which damage the sanctioning authority should exercise discretion in determining whether compensation should be allowed or not, according to the circumstances of the case.

"RECOUPMENT."

The Committee are not generally in favour of a system of what is known as "recoupment" (i.e., the giving of powers to take land beyond what is necessary for the authorised works, in order to secure the enhanced value created by such works). They think that any general application of such a principle might have undesirable results in a tendency to speculation in land by public authorities, and that the general purpose, securing to the public some proportion of the enhanced value of land arising from enterprises of a public nature would be better served by the imposition of a "betterment charge" under the conditions which they recommend. They think that acquisition of land for purposes of "recoupment" should be permitted in the case of State improvements, or where the land is required for the reinstatement of displaced interests, or for the extension of the future of a specific undertaking. They conclude, by saying that a simple, quick, and economical system for the acquisition of land is essential alike to the development of the nation's resources and to sound finance, and that a new Code established by legislation to undertake schemes (likewise to develop the resources of the nation and the amenities of national life, which are in danger of being hampered or

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DIVIDED RUSSIA.

FOUR DIFFERENT GROUPS.
(BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" LATE
PETROGRAD CORRESPONDENT.)

What was once the Russian Empire is now divided up among four different groups of people and parties. In the centre are the Bolsheviks; on the extreme north, the east, and the south-east, various parties temporarily united in the basis of their common hostility to the Soviet Government; in the south, the Ukraine Directory, which so far has not clearly revealed its general political tendency; and in the west, a number of non-Russian peoples—the Poles, Lithuanians, Letts, and Estonians—whose immediate object is apparently national independence.

Lenin and his followers aim at the complete socialisation of Russia, which, according to their professions, is now being introduced by the "dictatorship of the proletariat," preached by Karl Marx. This dictatorship has taken the form of a deliberate extermination of everybody and everything that dares to challenge the truth of the Bolsheviks' premises and the accuracy of their arguments. Of the anti-Bolshevik administrations, that at Archangel probably exists only on Allied support. Its head is the veteran Social-Revolutionary, Nicholas Chaikovski, one of the pioneers in the struggle for freedom in Russia. He has spent much of his life as a political refugee in England, and possesses a high authority among the more moderate Russian Socialists. It is not known how many Russians are supporting the Allies with arms in the Archangel district, but the number is probably not a large one.

THE UFA "DIRECTORY."

The most formidable of the anti-Bolshevik Governments is that for which Admiral Kolchak acts as "Director." He is the heir of a "Directory," which was formed by Ufa, the Western Siberian Government, the Aleksei Army, and between two and three hundred members of the Constituent Assembly, most of whom were Social Revolutionaries. The Directory consisted of Vologodski (Siberia), Astorff and Askaniyev (Ufa Government), Chaikovski (Archangel), and General Boldyreff (General Aleksei's successor as political head of the Volunteer army assembled in the Kuban province). Two of the "Directors," Astorff and Vologodski, were Cadets, that is to say members of the party which Professor Miliukoff led in the last Duma. Under circumstances which have not yet been satisfactorily explained, Askaniyev was arrested, and Kolchak's dictatorship substituted for the authority of the Directory. The Admiral claims, however, to have the support of the institutions, and the Ufa Government, as well as of the co-operative societies, which play so important a part in the life of the people of Siberia. He also controls an army which his friends estimate at several hundred thousand men, and which has recently inflicted severe defeats on the Bolsheviks, capturing Perm and some 40,000 prisoners. The nucleus of his force was provided by the Czech-Slovaks, who seem, however, to have been somewhat ruffled by the Gorokh coup d'état, and are understood to have taken no active part in the recent fighting.

The proclamation of the Kolchak dictatorship seems to have been followed by a slight cooling in the relations between Admiral Kolchak and the Volunteer Army headquarters of the Volunteer Army, raised by Aleksei. This force, which is now commanded in the field by General Denikin, is, however, again co-operating closely with the Siberians. It has a representative in Paris in the person of M. Sazonoff, who was Russian Foreign Minister at the beginning of the war, and played a leading part in the formation of the Entente. The Volunteer Army numbers between 100,000 and 150,000 men.

POSITION IN UKRAINE.

General Kravonoff, the Hetman of the Don, adopted a rather ambiguous attitude so long as the war lasted, but subsequently events have supported the view that his understanding with the Germans only amounted to an insurance against the dangers of Bolshevism, which threatened to engulf the same elements in the Cossack territory. He is now said to have recognised the "sovereignty" of Kolchak, and to be working cordially with the other anti-Bolshevik forces in Russia.

The great unknown factor in the Russian problem is at present the Ukraine. Here, the Hetman Skoropadski was swept away by a popular rising the moment his Austro-German masters fell into military impotence, and his place has been taken by a Directory, in which Vinichenko and Petlura, two of the leaders of the original Ukrainian independence movement of 1917, are the principal figures. The popular forces on which this Government depends are, however, evidently much more "democratic" than separatist, and it has even been rumoured that a secret agreement exists between Moscow and Kiev. On the face of it, this is hardly probable, as several of the members of the Ukrainian Government have been sentenced to death by Soviet tribunals. The Directory itself professes to be both separatist and anti-Bolshevik, and to have fought, besides with the Bolsheviks, as well as with the troops of Denikin. Its published programme certainly falls a good deal short of Lenin's doctrine. If we are to believe the Ukrainians, it disposes of an army of nearly a million men. A neutral estimate from Odessa divides that number by ten. The Ukraine has now been joined by the Ruthenians of Eastern Galicia, and no doubt the operations against Lemberg and the Bukovina are being directed from Kiev. The Directory is anxious to get into touch with the Allies, and sent out a delegation for this purpose, but the envoys were turned back at the Franco-Italian frontier.

A. D. C.

In the Musical Play

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

for Grown-ups and Children,
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Music by FREDERICK NORTON.
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FINAL EVENING PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), March 29th, at 9.15 p.m.
Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Children Half-Price for Matinee.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S. [524]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As there are still many adults and Children who have not yet seen

"PINKIE & THE FAIRIES"

and are clamouring for admission to the party,

A FINAL MATINEE

has been arranged for

Wednesday, April 2nd, at 4.30 p.m.

The whole of the ground floor of the Theatre has been purchased, but seats may be secured in the Dress Circle if early application is made.

Price: \$3.00

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Booking open at MOUTRIE'S on Saturday, March 29th. [524]

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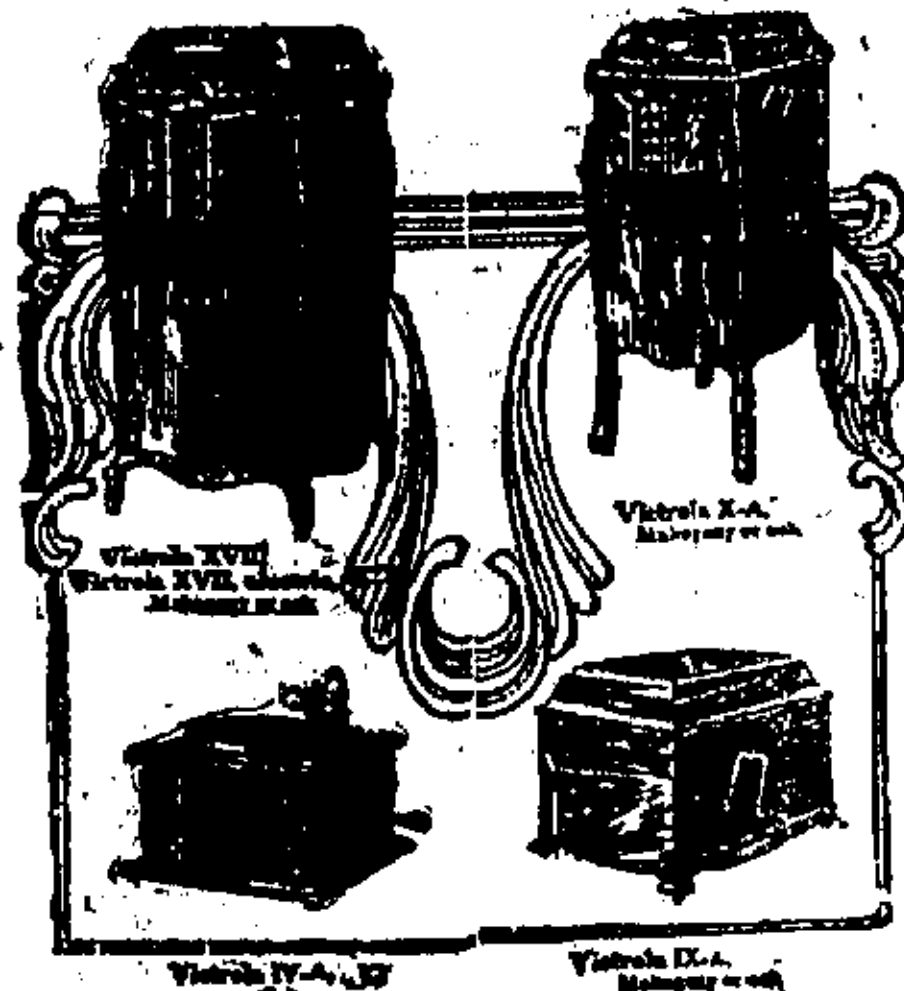
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HONGKONG SCHOOLS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE SENIOR
CHAMPIONS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JUNIOR
CHAMPIONS.

The annual athletic sports of the Hongkong Schools were held on the race-course, Happy Valley, yesterday. The grand-stand was crowded, while hundreds of happy school-boys lined the railings to view the sport. There were altogether sixteen schools competing this year. The sports programme consisted of twenty-two events, and the competitors showed extreme keenness in the various items. St. Joseph's College won the Senior School's Championship, with Queen's College second, while the Junior Championship was won by Queen's College. A Rahmin, of St. Joseph's, was the premier athlete of the day, winning the championship with 12 points out of a possible 25. Ko Chi-to, of Queen's College, won the junior championship, scoring every possible point. There was great excitement during the Tenn Race, St. Joseph's coming out victors in both the senior and junior events. It is interesting to note that B. A. Hyder, of St. Joseph's College, won the challenge cup for the half mile flat race for the third year in succession, thus securing the cup as his property. Refreshments were served during the afternoon, and the 18th Infantry Band played a pleasing selection of music.

At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. E. Ralphs distributed the prizes. Mr. Nightingale, who invited Mrs. Ralphs to perform this ceremony, expressed the regret felt by all that H.E. the Officer Administering the Government was unable to be present that evening. He called attention to the fact that all handicap events had been eliminated this year, except in the case of British Schools, as the weaker schools had their own sports. These sports were held to decide the champion school for the year. There were increased entries, and they had to welcome a new school this year—the Praya East School. He mentioned that the cup for the Junior Team race had been presented by the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, and he thanked Mr. and Mrs. Morris for their kindness in selecting the prizes; the Jockey Club, P.W.D. and all who had contributed towards the rewards.

Mr. B. Tanner said that all were agreed that the sports meeting had been very successful. He paid a tribute to Mrs. Ralphs' kindness in coming to present the prizes. They owed a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Nightingale, their energetic secretary, for the excellent arrangements he had made and also to little Miss Langley, who very kindly offered her pink sash to adorn the bouquet of flowers to be presented to Mrs. Ralphs. "When the flowers were brought," Mr. Tanner continued, "we had some ribbon, but when it was wanted it had disappeared. Miss Langley came to our rescue and deserves our thanks." (Applause and laughter.)

Mrs. Ralphs was then presented with the bouquet of flowers and was accorded three hearty cheers.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results:—
LONG JUMP (Senior).—1, Chiu Hon-chun; 2, Wong Kwai-yiu; 3, A. Rahmin.
HUNDRED YARDS (Junior).—1, Ko Chi-to; 2, Tsui Lu-wun; 3, Wong Hung-mi.
HUNDRED YARDS (Senior).—1, Tsai Kuo-han; 2, A. Rahmin; 3, Leung Oi-sang and Chiu Hon-chun (tie).
HIGH JUMP (Junior).—1, Ko Chi-to; 2, Woo Pak-ping; 3, L. Roche.
THREE HUNDRED YARDS (Senior).—1, C. Mackenzie; 2, A. Rahmin; 3, Leung Oi-sang.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE.—1, Tong Kwong; 2, A. Silva-Netto; 3, A. H. Tavares.
HALF MILE RACE (Open).—1, B. A. Hyder; 2, G. A. Hyder; 3, Chin Kwong-yun.

HUNDRED YARDS HANDICAP (British Schools).—1, J. Dillon; 2, W. Walker; 3, F. Long.

220 YARDS (Junior).—1, Ko Chi-to; 2, Tsui Lu-wun; 3, Mak Yan-choi.
HIGH JUMP (Senior).—1, Tsai Kuo-han; 2, Yeung Wing-lai; 3, Ma Ping-wa.
HUNDRED YARDS HANDICAP (Girls under 10 years).—1, Ruby Chuo; 2, Hilda Solomon; 3, Agnes Dillon.

HUNDRED YARDS HANDICAP (Girls over 10 years).—1, Beatrice Hardwick; 2, Winifred Polley; 3, Agnes Dillon.
150 YARDS HURDLES RACE (Junior).—1, Ko Chi-to; 2, Wong Hung-mi; 3, Woo Pak-ping.

FIRST YARDS HANDICAP.—1, S. Hashim; 2, J. Mohammed; 3, D. Razak.
220 YARDS HANDICAP (Boys in British Schools).—1, R. C. Gegg; 2, F. V. Read; 3, E. L. McDougall; 4, E. Bailton.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENGINEERING CONGRESS IN BATAVIA.

INTERESTING VISITOR TO THE
COLONY.

Mr. O. E. Mariouw, civil engineer, of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, Batavia, is on a short visit to the Colony in the hope of enlisting the interest of Hongkong engineers in the General Engineering Congress to be held in Batavia, in May, 1920, mention of which was made in the *Daily Press* a few ago.

Speaking to a reporter of the *Daily Press*, yesterday, Mr. Mariouw expressed the hope that a good number of Hongkong engineers would make it convenient to attend the Congress, especially as the problems of engineering work in the Tropics were so many and various that such a meeting would be of mutual benefit and assistance. The Congress, he said, would deal, in its six sections, with harbours and means of communication (including railways, tramways, telegraphy, and telephones), irrigation, drainage, waterworks, etc.; roads and bridges; town-planning, architecture, etc.; the production of energy, electricity and industries (including iron-works, factories and agricultural industries), mining and geology; and other different subjects, such as technical education, the artesian question, building materials, etc.

Engineers of the Dutch East Indies having given their whole-hearted support to the scheme, the Congress Committee hoped that engineers from South and East Africa, British India, the Philippines, Western America, Japan, China, and Australia would co-operate. The Governor-General of Netherlands India, had accepted the post of patron of the Congress, and had promised Government support, while among those on the General Committee were Mr. N. H. Damme, general manager of the Netherlands India Government Railways and Tramways and President of the East Indian Section of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Engineers; and Mr. P. L. Duboucq, general manager of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Companies in the Dutch East Indies.

There was every reason to expect that by April, 1920, the mail services of the various steamship companies would be more or less as in pre-war days. New routes to Java would most probably be opened, and the Congress programme included several pleasure trips to different parts of Java. Moreover, the Congress would, in a technical sense, promote, in no small degree, the Pan-Pacific movement, which had arisen in Honolulu, Western America, China, Japan, and Australia.

Mr. Mariouw, who is staying at the Peak Hotel till April 3rd, when he leaves for Shanghai, will be pleased to communicate information regarding the Congress, while those who prefer to do so may communicate with Mr. J. J. Bagelaar, Secretary of the Congress, Molenvliet-Oost 3, Weltevreden.

HOCKEY.

STAFF AND DEPTS. 3; GENERAL
KNOX'S MISSION, 2.

The third and decisive match between these teams was played on the Happy Valley yesterday. Both sides were at full strength, and a very keenly-contested game was the result. The Mission did most of the pressing in the first half, and gave the Staff many anxious moments. Salvesen was eventually successful, scoring just before the interval, with a shot that gave Glenn no chance. After changing ends the Staff showed better, and the passing by the left wing enabled them to equalize.

The Mission, however, were not long before they gained the lead again. Stillings netting from a fierce tussle within the goal ring. A determined rush by the Staff forwards followed, Horrocks bringing the score once again level with a close range ground shot. This player was responsible for the third and final goal, making no mistake after the goal-keeper had hit out from a weak shot from Rhodes. The Mission tried to make a drawn game, but the Staff defence managed to keep them out.

The Staff have won two out of the three games played by these teams.

HUNDRED YARDS HANDICAP (Girls).—1, Agnes Dillon; 2, Phyllis Woolley.
QUARTER MILE (Open).—1, G. A. Hyder; 2, C. Mackenzie; 3, B. A. Hyder.
SEVEN FURLONG RACE.—1, E. Haroon.
TWO MILES BICYCLE RACE.—1, Tong Kwong; 2, A. Silva-Netto.

TEAM RACE (Senior).—1, St. Joseph's College; 2, Queen's College; 3, St. Paul's College.

TEAM RACE (Junior).—1, St. Joseph's College; 2, Queen's College; 3, Saiying-pun School.

The following were the officials:—
Stewards: Rev. Bro. Almar, Mr. R. E. G. Bird, Rev. A. D. Stewart, Rev. W. H. Howell, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Mr. A. F. Crook, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Mr. J. L. McPherson, Mr. L. Ping, Hon. Secretary: Mr. G. Franklin Nightingale.
Competitors' Committee: Messrs. W. L. Handyside, and T. F. Ford; Handicapper: Messrs. L. Forster, and H. Sykes; Starters: Messrs. W. V. Doherty, E. A. Pierce, and H. Sykes; Clerks of the Course: Mr. L. Forster, and Rev. J. B. Harrington; Official Time-keepers: Messrs. W. Kay, and F. M. Mohler; Scorers: Mr. W. Fox.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The championship of the United Services League may be decided to-day. The Club will meet the Navy on the former's ground, and, in the event of the Navy winning, the league will be theirs. They will then be in possession of 13 points. The Royal Engineers, with eight points, have only two more games to play, and their highest possible number is twelve. A victory to-day for the Club will give the sappers a chance of winning the league, but they must win both their remaining fixtures.

A great game should be witnessed between the Staff and Departments, and St. Joseph's College in the junior division. St. Joseph's are almost certain champions of the 2nd division, while the Staff and Departments are similarly placed as regards the runners-up position. A win to-day for either team will make them certain of retaining their present position in the table at the close of the season.

The remaining two 2nd division matches are between Kowloon and the 83rd Co. R.G.A., and the South China Athletic Reserves and the 88th Co. R.G.A., and will probably result in victories for Kowloon and the 88th Company respectively.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.
Hongkong F.C. v. Royal Navy.—Club ground. Kick-off, 4.15 p.m.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.
St. Joseph's College v. Staff and Departments.—Club ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

Kowloon v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.—Navy ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

South China Athletic Reserves v. 88th Co. R.G.A.—Military ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

The following have been picked to represent Hongkong F.C. in their United Services League match with the Royal Navy to-day, on the Club ground at 4.30 p.m.:—G. Rodger; D. Reichelmann and J. McCubbin; B. Pascoe, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; W. Taylor, W. Hamilton, A. N. Other, H. McTavish and E. Riss.

In their match with St. Joseph's College, the Staff and Departments will be represented by the following:—Corpl. Glenn; S-Sergt. Wain and Corpl. Souler; Capt. Bundle, Corpl. Knight and Pte. Conner; Corpl. Kirby, Pte. Skelton, Gr. Street, Corpl. Ellarby, and S.Q.M.S. Sheriff.

The following team will represent the Kowloon Football Club in a Second Division League match versus the 83rd Co. R.G.A., to-day; kick-off, at 2.30 p.m. sharp, on the Navy ground:—V. F. M. de Britto; P. Wheeler and M. H. Abbas; A. Van Langenberg, G. White, A. Simmons; W. Gerrard, K. Mason, J. Rasmussen, W. Hyder, and B. A. Hyder. Reserves:—A. Martin and C. Graham.

LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.										
Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals.		
Navy	7	5	1	1	19	2	11			
Hongkong F.C.	7	5	2	0	12	4	10			
R. E.	6	2	3	1	8	12	5			
R. G. A.	5	1	2	2	3	8	4			
S. China Ath.	7	0	5	2	6	17	2			

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.										
Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals.		
Navy	6	5	0	1	12	0	11			
R. E.	6	4	2	0	12	9	8			
Hongkong F.C.	6	2	2	2	7	6	6			
S. China Ath.	6	0	3	3	1	11	3			
R. G. A.	6	1	5	0	5	11	2			

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.										
Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals.		
St. Joseph's	11	10	0	1	33	8	21			
Staff & Depts.	12	8	1	3	17	8	17			
Navy Res.	13	8	3	2	30	12	16			
88th Co.	13	6	6	1	15	19	13			
Kowloon	12	5	5	2	16	18	12			
83rd Co.	11	4	6	1	11	17	9			
S. C. Ath. Res.	12	3	6	3	11	30	9			
87th Co.	14	0	13	1	2	20	1			

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the two matches in the Hongkong C.C. tournament that were played yesterday:—

CLUB MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.
F. A. Radmond and Mrs. Maitland (scr.) beat Capt. Gray and Miss Gordon (rec. 15.2), 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES.
Lieut.-Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray (scr.) beat Pay-Lieut. Holborn and Pay-Lieut. Robinson (rec. 15), 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—A. H. Ramjohn and G. Manley v. F. A. Radmond and N. E. Kent.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."—Major Ardoino (rec. 470) v. L. Forster (rec. 170).

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 808 Pte. C. R. Melling, was enrolled on March 21st, 1919, and posted to Machine-gun Co.
Reference Administrative Order No. 1, dated March 21st, 1919, the resignation of Pte. D. T. Wood, "A" Co., is withdrawn.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Reference Corps Order No. 5, dated January 10th, 1919, a lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters on Wednesday, April 2nd, at 6 p.m.

LEAVE.

Capt. W. Murray Scott, is granted leave from April 1st, 1919, to May 7th, 1919.

Sergt. A. Charlton, "B" Co., is granted 12 months' extension of leave from March 5th, 1919.

Corpl. T. F. O'Sullivan, Engineer Co., (attached to Hongkong Police), is granted 9 months' leave from March 22nd, 1919.

Pte. C. Sara, "A" Co., is granted 9 months' leave, to date from May 7th, 1919.

Pte. C. A. H. Smith, "B" Co., is granted one year's leave, to date from April 18th, 1919.

Pte. John W. Taylor, Mounted Section, is granted 7 months' leave, from March 27th, 1919.

Pte. S. Gray, "B" Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from March 28th, 1919.

Pte. D. W. Tratman, "A" Co., is granted 9 months' leave, from June 1st, 1919.

Pte. E. A. Irving, "B" Co., is granted 12 months' leave, from March 28th, 1919.

Pte. W. G. Baker, "B" Co., is granted 3 months' leave, from March 28th, 1919.

Pte. E. H. Sharp, "D" Co., is granted 9 months' leave, to date from day of departure.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Sunday, March 30th:—

8.30 a.m. at King's Park Range, Kowloon.

The following N.C.O.s and men will attend (uniform with rifle, belt and sidearms):—

Right Half Co.—Gunnery Brewer, Ellis, Handyside, Roche and Tatham.

Left Half Co.—Corpl. Bassford and Gunnery Millar, Lee, Forbes, Singer and Cormack.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

1 Practice Run, D.E.L.:—

N.C.O.s and Sappers detailed by the C.S.M. will parade for a practice run at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m., on Tuesday, April 1st.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Templeton.

2 Instructional Classes for Recruits:—

Recruits will attend for instruction under R.E. Staff Sergeants at West Fort, Kowloon, at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, April 2nd.

3 Musketry:—

Those who have not fired their Musketry Course will attend at King's Park Range, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, March 29th.

Range Officers: Lieut. Hall and Brown.

4 With reference to Administrative Order No. 814 of February 14th, 1919, members of the Engineer Co., who

1 having attained the age of 55 years desire to be discharged,

2 having passed their 46th birthday wish to be excused from all parades,

3 having passed their 41st birthday desire to be excused from D.E.L. practice,

are requested to notify C.S.M., Engineer Co. Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters, in writing, as early as possible.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

"A" Company, No. 2 Platoon.

Tuesday, April 2nd:—

5.15 p.m. at Headquarters, T.E.T. for N.C.O.s. The following will attend:—

Sergt. Humphreys, Corpls. Walker and MacKichan, and 2nd-Corpl. Brown.

T.E.T. parade will be held on subsequent Tuesdays for men of this unit. Further orders will be issued.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, March 31st:—

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JAPANESE AND THE PUBLICATION OF SECRET TREATIES.

PEKING, March 27th.

On Thursday the Japanese Minister warned the Chinese Government that if a premature disclosure of secret documents should cause loss to Japanese financial and commercial interests Japan will hold China responsible for such loss. Consequently, the Chinese Government has further postponed the contemplated publication of the Sino-Japanese secret agreements.

JAPAN AND MONGOLIA.

PEKING, March 27th.

Reliable foreign sources deny the reports of a Mongolian separatist movement. Japanese efforts to induce the Mongolians to send a deputation to the Peace Conference, sponsored, advised and financed by Japanese, has failed.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

THE WAR PARTICIPATION BUREAU'S ARMY.

SHANGHAI, March 27th.

The army mobilized for service in Europe is to be maintained to guard the frontiers.

Reports sent from Shensi by foreign missionaries have proved to be false.

The Kiangsu Provincial Assembly is protesting against the 8th year public loan.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT SHANGHAI.

A meeting is to take place here on Sunday to demand (1) the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Pact, (2) the demobilization of the army referred to above, and, (3) to rebuke Hsu Shu-tsang, who refused to take troops to the defence of Mongolia.

SINGAPORE PRISONERS' ESCAPE.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

SINGAPORE, March 28th.

Eight prisoners awaiting trial at the Assizes escaped last night from the Civil Gaol. All were in one cell. They escaped by breaking the bars of the cell and placing their jackets on the glass on top of the wall, thence reaching the ground.

REPATRIATION OF GERMANS.

THE "ATREUS" STILL IN SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, March 28th.

The *Nore* and the *Norwa* have left. The *Atreus* is still here. She comes alongside to-day. The reason is not disclosed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.

PARIS, March 28th.

The Dominion delegates heartily concurred in the view of the British Delegation that the question of equality of treatment of all nationalities throughout the world was not a matter for the League of Nations.

A prominent Australian expressed the opinion that Australia was not prejudiced against the Japanese, but had great admiration for them. Nevertheless, the Australians were of opinion that it was better for the future of the world that each race should develop along its own distinctive lines. The chief consideration was an industrial one. Australia aimed at building up, as rapidly as possible, an all-British population of over 15,000,000 Australians.

The chief attractions of Australia were its high wages and pleasant industrial conditions.

The Asiatic worker, as was known in Australia, was a cheap worker. Therefore, if they opened their doors to Asiatic immigration, they automatically closed them to Europeans.

CANADA "HAS NO COMPLAINT."

A Canadian delegate stated that the question of immigration must be settled individually by each country. Canada, hitherto, had no complaint regarding the Japanese in Canada. Their immigration was limited, only a few hundreds being admitted yearly.

JAPANESE POLICY EXPLAINED.

PARIS, March 28th.

The Japanese amendment to the League of Nations' Covenant does not imply the intention of Japan to put pressure on other nations to alter their immigration laws.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

COMPANY MEETING. HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., was held yesterday, in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., for the purpose of confirming resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on March 7th. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided, and the others present were:—the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, C. S. Gubbay, A. O. Lang, A. H. Compton, and A. David (Directors), C. W. Boswick, C. H. W. Kew, C. B. Bayers, A. E. Crappell (shareholders), and W. S. Brown (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the special and extraordinary resolutions relating to the increase of the Company's capital, etc., which required confirmation, the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen. This meeting has been convened for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions which were passed at the meeting on the 7th of March, 1919, and to pass the extraordinary resolution you have just heard read to you by the Secretary, which is necessary to give effect to the resolution passed under paragraph (1) of the new Article 101A.

I will first propose that the special resolutions, which have just been read to you by the Secretary and which were passed at the meeting on the 7th inst., be confirmed.

This was seconded by Sir Paul Chater and carried.

I now beg to propose that the extraordinary resolution which you have just heard read to you by the Secretary be passed.

This was seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell and carried.

This is all the business. The date on which the Board decide to distribute the new shares will be advertised shortly.

The meeting then terminated.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, March 28th.

BIG FIRE IN CANTON.

A fire broke out in one of the large buildings on the East Bund early in the morning of the 27th inst. The building which comprised about 30 houses was destroyed and a good deal of property adjoining it was damaged. Several people were injured, but no loss of life is reported. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN SHANGHAI.

The Southern Envoys, in response to repeated requests, have held a meeting to discuss the resumption of the Peace Conference.

The Peking Premier has informed the Peace Envoys that the fighting in Shensi has been stopped, and that the conference must be resumed at once.

THE SURPLUS OF CUSTOM REVENUE.

We are informed that Dr. Wu Ting-fong, the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Military Government, has wired to the Foreign Diplomats in Peking requesting them to contribute three million dollars from the surplus of the custom revenue to the Military Government.

THE 8TH YEAR PUBLIC LOAN.

It is reported that, in spite of protests, the Peking Government has decided to issue the bonds of the 8th year public loan to an amount of \$40,000,000. From this amount, ten million dollars will be contributed to the South-West Provinces for demobilisation expenses.

It provides that the contracting parties shall agree to grant equal and just treatment to all aliens within their borders, who are nationals of the States that are members of the League.

The Japanese have not raised the immigration question and do not demand that there shall be no discrimination against colour or lack of civilisation. Their standpoint is that all citizens of those nations deemed sufficiently advanced to become members of the League should have equal rights when travelling or living in foreign countries.

While the Japanese delegates do not accept the view that the treatment of foreigners and discriminatory immigration laws are purely matters of domestic policy, they claim, from the League, equality of rights for their nationals now living in foreign countries. They distinguish clearly between this and the question of unrestricted immigration.

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders was held last night at the Institute Room. Mr. J. W. Graham presided and was supported by Major D. Macdonald, Messrs. R. M. Dyer, J. B. Reid, K. E. Greig, B. L. Frost, R. Hunter, A. Davidson, A. Stalker (Hon. Treasurer), and S. Baker (Hon. Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, remarked that they had had a very successful year's working, making a profit of \$4,674.35. He thought that special thanks were due to the members of the Committee for the hard work they had put in, and for the success which attended their efforts. He wished specially to refer to the Head of the Bar Committee, Mr. Harman. Mr. Harman had taken a keen interest in the bar, had looked after the accounts and had seen that the drinks were not tampered with. They also had to thank Mr. McCubbin, for his work in connection with billiard matches.

Mr. JAMES seconded the report and accounts were adopted.

The following Committee was elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. R. M. Dyer. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. Hunter and B. L. Frost.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. Stalker.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. S. Baker.

Hon. Librarian: Mr. J. Macdonald.

Auditors: Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, at a remuneration of \$350 per year.

Committee: Messrs. R. Hunter, S. Baker, J. Macdonald, G. J. Harman, A. Davidson, W. Oswald, J. Tulley, R. Cameron, S. Gray, J. Ormiston, B. Frost, and J. W. Paton.

Mr. DYER thanked the members for electing him as President. He assured them all that he would do his best for the Institute. Engineering and Shipbuilding had come to stay in Hongkong and it was therefore essential that the Institute should be kept on. (Applause.)

Major MACDONALD proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Graham, the retiring President, who, he said, had rendered great services to the Institute in the past year. Mr. Graham always had the welfare of the Institute at heart, and, among other things, was largely responsible for the success of their Victory Ball. (Applause.)

Mr. J. B. REID seconded the motion and was carried with acclamation.

Mr. J. W. GRAHAM said:—

Gentlemen.—Now that the war is over and the necessity for secrecy removed we may safely and without egotism, say we, as engineers and shipbuilders in this Colony, have, during the war, individually done our best to carry out the demands made on us by the authorities in this Colony, and the Mother Country. A large percentage of our sea-faring members have seen active service in its worst form in the submarine area. It is also gratifying to state that the Engineering and Shipbuilding firms in this Colony, have shown enterprise for which they are to be congratulated, and have not been behind in their efforts to assist the Mother Country, by night and day, rushing through the "fitting out" of Auxiliary cruisers and troopships, of the reconstruction of war-damaged vessels, the conversion of vessels to carry oil in bulk, the installing of engines in sailing vessels, etc. Most of this work has been carried out with as quick despatch as in any part of the British Empire. The engineering firms have also altered or extended their premises and installed extra-machinery at great cost to meet the new requirements. Both the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock and Engineering Co., and the Taikeo Dock and Engineering Co. have, during the war, built a number of large ships for private ownership as well as standard ships (including engines and boilers) for H.M. Government, and, as you are all aware, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. yesterday launched one of their 8,000-ton standard ships; of which they have five similar ones in various stages of completion. This firm has also fitted out, during the war, an additional new shipyard capable of building vessels 700 feet long. Other smaller British firms, as well as Chinese firms, have also greatly extended their premises, or laid down new shipbuilding yards. Hongkong being one of the largest shipping ports of the world, the owners of the repairing establishments have made a point of keeping their docking facilities equal to the

requirements, and had the Home Government realized at an earlier date the great facilities in this Colony for carrying on shipbuilding and engineering, I have no doubt a greater use would have been made of the same in the early stages of the submarine menace. The war being over, and with every prospect of China settling down to peaceful pursuits, there is, I think a great future for engineering in this Colony not only to meet the requirements of this great shipping port but also the mining, railway and electrical needs of the adjoining province of Kwangtung. We can, therefore, I think, with confidence, look forward to a prosperous period in this Colony for many years to come. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN paid a tribute to the work of Mr. R. Hunter as President of the Committee and then informed the members that the rent for the Institute had been increased by \$150. He thought it would be best to let the incoming Committee decide whether or no the annual subscription for membership should be increased.

The following billiard prizes were presented:—

President's Cup. (Presented by Mr. J. W. Graham).—Mr. W. Brown; Second Prize. (Presented by Mr. A. Davidson).—Mr. J. P. Middleton; Break Prize. (Presented by Institute).—Mr. S. Gray.

No. 1 Billiard Handicap: First Prize. (Presented by Mr. J. W. Graham).—Mr. W. Brown; Second Prize. (Presented by Mr. J. McCubbin).—Mr. P. T. Farrell; Break Prize. (Presented by the Institute).—Mr. R. Hunter.

No. 2 Billiard Handicap: First Prize. (Presented by Major D. Macdonald).—Mr. A. Leach; Second Prize. (Presented by Lieut. D. Templeton).—Mr. S. Gray; Break Prize. (Presented by Corpl. T. Petrie).—Mr. J. Parkes.

A sum of \$100 was voted to the St. Dunstan's Home.

Mr. DYER stated that the Institute was now in its 29th year, and Major Macdonald had been one of its first members. Major Macdonald was going away on leave shortly and he thought that the members owed him a deep debt of gratitude for all he had done for the Institute.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a hearty vote of thanks which was carried with acclamation. It was decided to record the vote of thanks in the minutes.

Major MACDONALD thanked the members and said he felt it an honour to be connected with the Institute. The ideals of the founders of the Institute were somewhat high and they were gradually approaching these ideals. The Institute to-day was more successful than it ever was. There was one point he wished to refer to, and that was the education of the young engineers in this Colony.

They had no chair in the University for the training of the young European engineers and they had many European engineers in the Dockyards, but in apprentices in the Dockyards, but in Kowloon and Taikeo. He thought it would be a very sound idea if the Institute could found a scholarship in the University for original research work. He was prepared to start a list for the purpose, as he was under the impression that it would be a very sound proposition.

The CHAIRMAN said the suggestion was a very good one, but thought it best to leave the matter in the hands of the incoming Committee, while Mr. Dyer expressed himself to be in entire accordance with the suggestion.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. James, after which the meeting terminated.

THEFTS OF GRAMAPHONE AND CAMERA.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with stealing a gramophone belonging to Mr. D. Tolan, of the Telephone Company.

Mr. Tolan stated that when he went to his house in Wongneichong Road he found that his gramophone had been spirited away. He informed the Police, who, subsequently, recovered it. The value of the gramophone was \$80.

A gramophone-repairer said defendant visited his shop in Wanchai, bringing a gramophone with him to be repaired. When witness charged \$5 for the work the defendant offered to sell him the gramophone for \$8.

Defendant deposed that the gramophone belonged to a friend of his, who offered it for sale, defendant accompanying him to the shop. This friend was away in Canton.

The same man was, subsequently, charged with stealing a camera from Q.M.S. Wilson.

Complainant stated that defendant visited his room in Wellington Barracks, with a bill, and, seeing his camera on the table, examined it. After defendant left, witness found the camera missing.

On this charge, too, defendant blamed his friend.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant was a returned banished, that he had been imprisoned at Canton for theft, and that he had been seen loitering about St. George's House and the Beacon's Institute.

Mr. Orme sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

TELEPHONE 1741

EVENING DRESS WEAR

DRESS SHIRTS

— SOFT PLEATED FRONTS —

DRESS COLLARS

— LATEST SHAPES —

DRESS TIES

— BLACK AND WHITE —

— SOCKS —

— BRACES —

ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LIGHT WEIGHT UNDERWEAR

VEST & DRAWERS IN ALL PURE WOOL.

WOOL & COTTON.

SILK & WOOL.

INDIA GAUZE.

AERTEX CELLULAR.

B.V.D. COTTON & SOISETTE.

TWO THREAD LISLE.

THE LIGHTEST WEIGHT UNDERWEAR MADE

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

A COMEDY NIGHT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"SHOULDER ARMS"

3 Reels of greatest fun.

HAROLD LLOYD

"AN OZARK ROMANCE."

TOTO—THE MOBILE MAN—in

"AN ENEMY OF SOAP."

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00 & 70 cents.

MATINEE

Sunday, March 30th, at 6 p.m.

"Shadow & Sunshine"

Featuring

Baby Marie Osborne

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

No. 22, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

BE COOL

By wearing our loose fitting

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

We have now a large assortment

including



"INDIAN GAUZE" "B.V.D."

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MESSES. CALDBROOK MACGREGOR & Co., announce that, from this date, their Hongkong Branch is in charge of Mr. T. H. BUTLER.
Hongkong, March 26th, 1918. [542]

FOR SALE

OFFERS are invited for a considerable quantity of STEEL PLATES, SECTIONS and RIVETS, all in stock in Hongkong.
Enquiries should be addressed to—
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (S.S.) LTD.
Marine Dept.
Hongkong. [543]

PEAK HOUSE TO LET

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Six Rooms and Furniture, May 1st.
Apply—
DENNY & BOWLEY. [544]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "VENEZUELA" VOY 11-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN-PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 1st, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the date of arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undischarged after April 3rd, 1918, will be subject to risk.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Alokanila Buildings.
Hongkong, March 27th, 1918. [545]



NOTICE

IT is requested that during ALTERATIONS to the ROAD in UPPER ALBERT ROAD, outside Government House, Motor Vehicles will not use this Road for downward journeys. They should use Pokfulam Road and Queen's Road.
CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.
Hongkong, March 27th, 1918. [547]

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

LOST SCRIPTURE is hereby given that the Shares in the following Ordinary Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been lost: Nos. 2738 to 2746 registered in the name of JOHN PATERSON (deceased), late of Prince's Buildings, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.
Application has been made to the Company for a duplicate certificate, and should no objection be lodged with the Secretary within thirty days from date hereof, the application will be complied with.
By Order of the Board,
K. BURROWS,
Secretary.

14, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, March 27th, 1918. [539]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
HAVING been favoured with instructions from the Consignor, will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room TO-DAY (SATURDAY), March 29th, 1918, at 2.15 P.M.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS.

Comprising—
Boots, Shoes, Watches, Handkerchiefs, Straw hats, Ladies' dress materials, Serge White Blankets and a long line of Sundries, also 300 gross Pencils.
10 Copies of Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, brand new.
3 Dozen The "Mandel-ette" Post Card Camera, with accessories by The Chicago Camera Co., U.S.A.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 26th, 1918.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, March 31st, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table, Iron Bedstead, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets, Rug, Tables, Pictures, Overmantels, Doors, Crochery and Glassware, Curios, and a long line of Sundries.
Also
1 Oliver Typewriter, (new)
1 Winchester Repeating Rifle.
3 Columbia Graphophones (new).
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 26th, 1918. [546]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Noon TO-DAY (SATURDAY), MARCH 29TH.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th March, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed that, owing to the Consulting Committee being now made up to the maximum number of eight, the remuneration to the Committee be increased from \$7,000 to \$8,000.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 14th, 1918. [457]

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY QUEEN'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1918, AT 10 O'CLOCK P.M., when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of \$33.33 each with the sum of \$25 paid up thereon be converted into three shares and two fifths of one share of the nominal value of £5 each with a sterling equivalent of \$25.

3. That the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 81,600 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each constituting the capital of the Company so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

4. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following namely:—
By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the Article.

106 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Company which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 105 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, or otherwise in the interests of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets.

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107.

107a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 118 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call.

The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Company for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107a (1) and 107a (2) were passed or that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at a meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107a (1) and 107a (2) were passed.

107b (1). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or in the case of interim dividend, as the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March 1918.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [538]

THE HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS WILL BE HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, ON MONDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1918, AT 10 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Statement of Dividends for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 31st inst, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 16th, 1918. [484]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on TUESDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1918, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1918, until TUESDAY, April 1st, 1918, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 26th, 1918. [500]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, 1918, at 12 Noon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 400,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of \$50 each with the sum of \$40 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$40 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 80,000 shares out of the 400,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—
By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article.

107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 106 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the interests of the Society and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets.

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

108a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 118 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call.

The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 108a (1) and 108a (2) were passed or that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at a meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 108a (1) and 108a (2) were passed.

108b (1). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or in the case of interim dividend, as the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March 1918.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [538]

INTIMATIONS

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 27th, 1918.

JAPAN AND DEMOCRACY.

THE wave of democracy flowing round the world has reached the shores of Japan, which, still dazed by the glamour of the Middle Ages, seemed to be turning more and more to the past. This may, of course, have been a reaction from the eager reception of Western ideas which followed the opening of the country. Its origin is more probably found, however, in an attempt to keep off those so-called "dangerous thoughts" of which the ruling classes in Japan show such dread.

The inculcation of reverence for the past—for the old heroes, the old religion, the old customs—has appeared to the authorities as the best answer they could make to the demand for further freedom of expression, more direct participation in the government of the country, and a widening of the ideas of the people.

Whereas there was a tendency before to discard old customs, now there is a tendency to revive them. Ancient customs, visits to the shrines, ancestor worship, have all been invoked as turning the thoughts to the past, and removing them from contemplation of the future.

As an antidote against Western thoughts there has been a persistent iteration of the old idea which kept Japan isolated from the rest of the world for hundreds of years—that the Japanese are a special people, of a unique descent and polity, not to be equalled anywhere in the world. This reminds one of the utterances with which the German Emperor used to regale his people, and which the people came to

believe. In Japan there can be no doubt of the belief of the people in the unique character of their descent and constitution, and where Western ideas are concerned it is undoubtedly of great help as a preservative against infection to hold that while the nations of the West may require some reform or other, the Japanese, by their special qualities of race and government, do not need anything of the kind. It may, of course, be said that this is merely national conceit, but conceit hardly seems to be the proper word to use in this connection. It is rather a failure to realise the ideas of others—a lack of that wider consciousness which enables a correct mental perspective to be obtained. A nation cannot be isolated for a long number of years without suffering from its effects. Since the war came to a conclusion, however, there has been something of an awakening in Japan. The war has made a yet deeper division between the rich and the poor, owing to the large sums of money which have poured into the country having passed mainly into the hands of a few. It is no longer a virtue to be poor, and the penalties of being poor have increased. Hence the recent rice riots, which were, to a great extent, a protest against the mode of life and methods of the rich.

This, at any rate, is how the rich viewed the situation, for, immediately following the riots, there came large donations to charitable objects and other such propitiatory offerings at the feet of Democracy, which offerings were by no means in evidence before the riots. There resulted, also, from the rice riots a general levelling-up of wages, which before had remained at pre-war standards, the Government itself taking steps to increase official salaries. It was probably this increase of wages which has prevented any repetition of the rice riots, for rice has since risen to a higher figure than then prevailed, although it now shows a tendency to drop. But the idea that the people have some political rights, beyond the privilege of serving in the Army, has not been allowed to lapse. The claims of Labour to protect itself are persistently heard, and have evoked official announcements showing even an official change of heart. Hitherto there have been no labour unions in Japan simply because the law forbids the use of strike, or such methods by which Labour in the West protects itself. In Japan, workmen inciting to a strike render themselves liable to fall into the hands of the police, and, while strikes are employed and are very often successful, the leaders have to sacrifice themselves for the good of their comrades, since they are regarded as criminals, endure terms of imprisonment, and are entered in that Black Book which means that they are objects of suspicion to the Police wherever they go in the country. The cause of Labour has now been taken up by some prominent Japanese publicists, and efforts are being made to revise the laws so as to allow of Labour combinations.

Another step in the direction of democracy is a widening of the suffrage. At present in Japan about one person in every forty has a vote, the suffrage being limited to those who pay above a certain amount in taxes. A considerable widening of the suffrage is contained in the proposals of a Government Bill now before the Diet, while some enthusiastic reformers have even gone so far as to bring in a Bill for universal suffrage. In an essentially conservative Diet it is not likely this would have been passed, but it indicates some degree of influence from the West.

It was, indeed, impossible for Japan to escape the effects of falling dynasties in Europe, and the vivifying force of President Wilson's speeches. Against the last Japan for a long time contended, affecting to hear the note of hypocrisy in those utterances which elsewhere in the world seemed to ring so true. This attitude is now waning, as military power is discredited and military direction condemned. The Peace Conference has itself served to stir up Japan. The ideas with which she went to it have been almost totally abandoned. The idea that there was to be a division of the spoils according to old and well-honoured practices was, no doubt, her first impression. In abandoning this she has also had to abandon the question of racial discrimination—really an economic question—and even some of her cherished military ideals. All this has thrown her more upon herself, made her more intent upon solving internal problems with a view to the future, than in keeping her eyes fixed obstinately upon the past.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp is leaving the Colony to-day on the *Empress of Asia*.

Three cases (three deaths) of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

The body of a Chinese woman, found floating in the sea near Blake Pier, has been removed to the Public Mortuary.

As a result of a fire in Kowloon City, on January 26th, a row of matchboxes was burnt down. The damage is estimated at \$1,000.

Mr. Denman Fuller, who has been seriously ill for some time past, and Capt. Rolfe, of the Indo-China S. N. Company, leave for Home, to-day, on the *Empress of Asia*.

A Chinese young man in female attire has been arrested by the Police. Disguised as a woman, he went about making the acquaintance of unsuspecting young women, and, it is stated, assaulted them.

A meeting of the members of the Hongkong Poultry Association will be held at Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Masters' office, 100 House Street, on Tuesday next, at 5.30 p.m., to pass the rules drafted by the Committee.

The "Buntan" will give a performance of "Our Boys," a comedy in 3 acts, at the Theatre Royal, on Saturday, April 6th. The cast will include Miss Elfrida Osmund, who is in "Pinky and the Fairies," while "Aunt Caroline" will appear as "Porky Middlewick."

For being in unlawful possession of 5 tins of opium, a Chinese was fined \$600 by Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday. Defendant was arrested at the Kowloon Railway Station while attempting to leave the Colony by the morning train.

ALL ABOUT A HAT.

MADAME LILY AS DETECTIVE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, Madame Lily, of Maison Lily, Dressmaker and Milliner, charged a Chinese hat-maker with the theft of a yard of gray silk and some silver beads valued at \$15.50.

Madame Lily deposed that, some time in Race Week, Mrs. Jordan gave her eight yards of gray silk with which to make a dress. She handed the material to her dress-maker, and, after the dress had been made, found that there were no remnant pieces of cloth. Becoming suspicious, she paid visits to the various millinery establishments in the Colony, and eventually entered Mohamed & Co.'s shop, where she noticed a hat trimmed with gray silk, similar to the material from which Mrs. Jordan's dress had been made. The hat was trimmed with silver beads, and she maintained that those beads were stolen from her shop, as she was the only person who imported such beads from Paris. No explanation was offered by Mohamed & Co., and buying the hat for \$5, she went back to her shop and accused the hat-maker of theft. The latter blamed the dress-maker.

The dress-maker stated that he worked in the same room as the hat-maker. There were some remnant pieces of silk which were lost. He did not know who stole them.

The defendant stated that the dress-maker gave him the silk in discharge of a loan of \$1.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case, on the application of Mr. G. Haywood's clerk.

MURDER AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

ARMED ROBBERS SHOOT AN OLD MAN.

Following upon an armed robbery late on Thursday night at Causeway Bay, an old Chinese man, aged 63 years, was fired at and killed by the robbers.

It appears that three robbers, each armed with a revolver, entered a market gardeners' match, situated on the hill-side, in the neighbourhood of Whitfield, with intent to rob the place. The gardeners' wife and daughter were sleeping in the shed, and, being awakened by the presence of the men, called out "Save life!" "Robbers!" The armed desperadoes, becoming alarmed, rushed out of the shed, but were met by the old man, who had been attracted by the cries for help. One of the robbers fired point-blank at the old man, who fell wounded, and died almost immediately.

By this time the whole neighbourhood was alive with people, and a posse of constables, with Inspector Kent at their head, arrived on the scene and commenced an all-night search of the hill-side, with no satisfactory result. It is stated that a constable met a man on the hillside and challenged him, but he managed to make his escape.

The dead body was removed to the Public Mortuary.

REPARATION CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY.

£8,000,000,000.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES.

SITUATION IN EGYPT WELL IN HAND.

HUNGARY FAST DRIFTING INTO BOLSHEVISM.

PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE.

LATEST CABLES.

MAKING GERMANY PAY. REPARATION CLAIMS REDUCED.

PARIS, March 21st.

The Reparation Committee has reduced the reparation claims to £8,000,000,000. On this basis, the principal and the interest would amount to £16,000,000,000 spread over a period of forty years.

On the other hand, the German resources, according to American experts, are approximately £24,000,000,000, including resources outside Germany, totalling £16,000,000,000, which comprise the merchantmen, railways, the mines in Alsace-Lorraine, the coal and iron in the Saar, the foreign securities, and Government property in her late Colonies.

The Commission regards these outside resources as the subject of confiscation. At least £1,000,000,000 should be immediately available for liquidation of the war losses. How the balance is to be obtained is at present not settled.

The Anglo-American view is inclined to permit Germany to resume her industrial activities, from which it is estimated, £80,000,000 annually could be earmarked to wipe out outstanding debts.

Broadly, the British Delegates desire the allotment of damages among the Allies on the basis of war costs. France suffered the heaviest material losses, but Britain imposed the largest burden of taxation upon her people.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST. INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS.

LONDON, March 21st.

The Committee appointed by the Industrial Conference, established by the Premier to enquire into the questions of hours and wages, has completed its report. It unanimously recommends the adoption of an eight-hour day for all industries and a minimum wage for all workers.

PRESS COMMENT.

The newspapers attribute the persistence of the railwaymen's discontent largely to the bureaucratic procedure adopted in negotiating with their delegates. They contrast that with the bold publicity in the Coal Commission enquiry, which made a miners' strike almost unthinkable. This enquiry is hailed as epoch-making. Its results are so successful that the method is bound to be applied to other intractable labour problems, enabling Britain once more to give the world a lead in showing how to secure social peace and justice.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, in an article in a Sunday paper, points out that the recent concessions in hours and wages were not altogether extorted by the Trade Unions, but were due to the larger outlook and the new note of humanity on the part of employers, as a result of common sufferings in the war.

EARLIER CABLES.

GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS REVIEWED.

LONDON, March 24th.

The Press Bureau states:—Representatives of the Government and of the Railway Executive Committee and Railway Unions, to-day, reviewed the whole of the concessions offered by the Government and reached an agreed on their interpretations. If the Railwaymen's Unions ratify the terms of the negotiations on the remaining items, the programmes will be continued immediately, the Government undertaking that every effort will be made to secure a fair and speedy settlement.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND RAILWAY DELEGATES CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 23rd.

A series of conferences between Railwaymen's delegates and Government officials began at Downing Street yesterday morning and was continued at the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon. All day in the evening no satisfactory agreement was reached, and the Conference was adjourned until Sunday afternoon.

LATEST CABLES.

NATIONALIST RISING IN EGYPT.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S MOVEMENTS.

PARIS, March 20th.

General Allenby arrived here to-day and reported to the Supreme Council on the Palestine conditions.

He returns to Egypt immediately, without visiting London.

AEROPLANE PATROLS FIRE ON THE CROWDS.

CAIRO, March 16th.

The disorder, which is general in the provinces, necessitates strong aeroplane patrols which, with machine-guns, are inflicting considerable casualties on the unruly crowds.

HIGH COMMISSIONER SUMMONED TO DISCUSS SITUATION.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Reuter learns that H.E. General Sir Francis Reginald Wingate reached London last month from Egypt, in response to a Government summons to discuss the situation there.

The authorities regard his continued stay, in an advisory capacity, essential. GALLANT DEFENCE OF GALIOUTH STATION.

CAIRO, March 15th.

A demonstration at Alexandria to-day dispersed quietly, the military not needing to fire.

There have been demonstrations in various localities in the provinces, notably at Galiouth, where a crowd of 3,000 smashed the station buildings and cut the telegraphs.

Five British officers and four Indian soldiers, who were passengers on the train, bravely defended the station with the aid of revolvers.

An aeroplane appeared and swept down, dispersing the demonstrators.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In connection with the disturbances, the following statement was made in the House of Commons.

The first part of the message is missing. His Majesty's Government replied that, while sympathising with the idea of giving the Egyptians an increasing share in the Government of the country, they could not abandon their responsibility for order in and good government of Egypt, and for safeguarding the rights and interests of the native and foreign populations. No useful purpose would be served by the Nationalist leaders coming to London, and advancing their immediate demands, which it was impossible to entertain.

The visit of two Ministers would be very welcome, but their own convenience and dignity would be better served if it was not timed to coincide with the first weeks of the Peace Conference, when Mr. Balfour would be absent in Paris. The Government proposed that their visit be postponed for a short time.

The two Ministers then tendered their resignations. General Sir Richard Wingate was summoned to London in the beginning of January to report on the situation, and the two Ministers were invited to come to London in the middle of February. They declined, unless the Nationalist leaders were also permitted to proceed to London. His Majesty's Government was unable to accept such a condition and the resignations of the two Ministers were accepted by the Sultan.

Steps were then taken for a New Ministry, but the Nationalists endeavoured to prevent the formation of a Ministry by intimidating the Sultan and those Ministers willing to accept office.

The Sultan appealed for protection, and authority was given for the arrest and deportation to Malta of Saad Pasha, Zaghal, and three other Nationalist leaders.

Since that, there have been demonstrations and rioting in Cairo and one or two provincial centres. These uprisings were chiefly organised by students, who enlisted the help of the town rabble. Collisions occurred with the Egyptian police and British troops engaged in maintaining order, and there have been some casualties, while a few looters have been shot.

These manifestations were not approved by the more sober elements of the population. There is every reason to believe that the situation is well in hand.

Lord Curzon made an identical statement in the House of Lords.

EARLIER CABLES.

SITUATION MUCH WORSE.

LONDON, March 21st.

Reuter learns that the Egyptian situation is much worse, and is distinctly grave.

General Allenby is returning from Paris very speedily and is expected to reach Cairo on March 25th. Besides a large number of troops are already in the country and reinforcements are being sent.

A number of armed Bedouins, west of Bahari Province, entered the Province and are looting. The Turkish flag is flying in some villages.

There is no news of military casualties. Some prominent native officials and several Egyptian police are believed to have been killed.

POSITION NOT VERY SERIOUS.

The position is not regarded as presenting military danger, and it is believed, will soon be well in hand.

THE ONLY DISTURBING FACTOR.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Reuter learns that the situation in Egypt is distinctly better. Order has been restored in several towns. Cairo and Alexandria are quite tranquil. The only disturbing factor is that the Bedouins are reported to be gathering in considerable numbers in the hope of loot.

LATEST CABLES.

THE CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

A NEW "DEMOCRATIC" PUBLICATION.

BERLIN, March 21st.

The Vienna newspaper *Fremdenblatt* has ceased publication, and is replaced by a new "democratic" paper, the *Der Neue Tag*.

THE ENTENTE'S NOTE TO HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.

A message from Budapest states:—According to a Hungarian semi-official statement, the Note handed to Count Karolyi intimated that the more important points in the neutral zone, formed by the line of demarcation, would be occupied by the Entente troops.

The Note required the withdrawal of Hungarian troops behind the western boundary of the belt within ten days. It authorized the Rumanians to advance to the eastern boundary, and the Civil Government in the Neutral Zone to be exercised by the Hungarians under Allied control.

HUNGARY JOINS HANDS WITH MOSCOW SOVIET.

The formation of a Soviet Government was communicated by wireless to M. Lenin in Moscow. He was greeted as the "leader of the International Proletariat." He replied stating that it was necessary to maintain permanent wireless communication between Budapest and Moscow, in order to communicate the decisions of the Moscow Congress and report on the military situation.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE ENTENTE.

Statements issued from Budapest accuse the Entente of forcing a revolution, but the crisis was more probably due to the occupation of parts of Hungary by the Czech-Slovaks and Rumanians, while signs are not wanting of German collusion with the Bolsheviks.

WHY THE ENTENTE OCCUPIED PARTS OF HUNGARY.

BERLIN, March 22nd.

A message from Vienna says:—The *Volks Anzeiger* states that Colonel Vix, leader of the Entente Commission, fore-shadowed the extended occupation of Hungarian districts, owing to the Government's inability to cope with Bolshevism.

MADE IN GERMANY!

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.

The ex-Minister, Herr Dernburg, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt* says:—Germany is threatened with dishonour, instead of security, on the West; she must turn eastwards to satisfy her needs and realise her future.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN POWER IN HUNGARY.

AMSTERDAM, March 22nd.

A message from Budapest states that after the Chief of the Entente Commission handed over to Count Karolyi the Entente Note, laying down a new line of demarcation between Hungary and Rumania, the Cabinet resigned, and the Hungarian Socialist Party took over the administration of the country, which was declared to be under martial law.

PROLETARIAT ASSUME THE REINS.

COPENHAGEN, March 22nd.

A telegram from Budapest via Berlin states that the Hungarian Soviet Government issued a proclamation declaring that the proletariat of Hungary had taken all power into their own hands, owing to the decision of the Paris Conference to occupy almost the whole of Hungary.

The Government decreed the socialisation of large estates, mines, big industries, banks, and transport, declared complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Government, and contracted an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia.

STATEMENT BY COUNT KAROLYI.

A telegram from Vienna states that Count Karolyi's proclamation announcing his resignation declares that the aim of the Entente's further occupation of Hungary is to make Hungary the base of operations against the Russian Soviet Government, and advocated by the Entente, will be given to Czech troops, by whom the Russian Soviet Army is to be overthrown.

PRESIDENT OF HUNGARIAN SOVIET.

COPENHAGEN, March 23rd.

A telegram from Berlin, dated March 22nd, states that M. Alexander Corbasi assumes the presidency of the Hungarian Soviet Government.

The Cabinet includes M. Bolakun (Foreign Affairs), M. Joseph Fogany (War commissary).

PAPERS CEASE PUBLICATION.

The newspapers at Budapest have ceased publication.

NEW GOVERNMENT AND THE BOLSHEVISTS.

Rumours have reached Berlin that the new Government intend to conclude an Alliance with the Bolsheviks, three of whose emissaries are already in Budapest, bringing the story that the Russian Army has reached the Brody-Stanislaw line, are advancing on Lemberg, and may be expected in Budapest in a fortnight.

The Berlin newspapers scout the reports pointing out that the Bolshevik emissary, M. Radek, when in Berlin, frequently spread similar reports.

LATEST CABLES.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION AT WORK.

PARIS, March 19th.

Substantial progress is now being made in the work for an Inter-Allied Aeronautical Commission.

Three sub-Commissions are already elaborating an International Air Control Convention.

The Commission has decided that each nation owns the air above its territory, but must allow free passage for aviators of other countries.

An International Aviation Council will be formed, which will be a section of the League of Nations, and will deal with all air traffic questions.

The British authorities propose to introduce, in Great Britain, a uniform system of training military, naval and civilian pilots. It is thus hoped to train a large number of men who will be available for a national emergency.

BLOCKADE RESTRICTIONS.

THE ALLIES' MOST IMPORTANT LEVER.

LONDON, March 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. B. Stoker suggested that, in view of the almost total cessation of movement in the cotton trade and the consequent scarcity of work, the free entry of cotton goods into Scandinavia, Denmark and Holland should be permitted.

Sir Cecil Harcourt replied that the abrogation of the blockade arrangements could only be carried out with the consent of the Allies. All the Associated Governments considered it necessary, at present, for reasons of policy, to maintain the blockade, but they were fully alive to the unnatural irritation in Britain, and, as soon as it had served its purpose, as the most important lever for obtaining the enemy's acceptance and execution of the Allies' terms, the Government would welcome the possibility of removing the blockade restrictions.

MAY BE RAISED.

LONDON, March 24th.

Reuter understands that the Supreme Economic Council in Paris has unanimously resolved to favour the raising of the blockade against Austria-Hungary, subject to the approval of the Supreme War Council. This does not affect the question of food against which the blockade has ceased to operate, and does not necessarily mean that raw materials may be sent to Austria-Hungary.

GOVERNMENT DOING ITS BEST.

LONDON, March 19th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Lambert, who appealed to the Government to remove the restrictions on the export trade, Mr. Austen Chamberlain emphasised that the Government's policy was to abolish control and Government interference as soon as possible. Much progress had already been made.

The export of cotton goods was free, except to the blockaded countries, the restrictions on which were maintained for reasons of inter-Allied policy. The sooner the blockade was raised the better would be pleased.

The Government would do all they could to promote and increase production and efficiency, as well as the export trade, by which the great burdens ahead could alone be borne.

They trusted that industry would not be plunged into strife at a moment when all parties ought to be co-operating to increase production in order that the State might safely emerge from its perils.

BRITISH TRADE.

THE MOTOR INDUSTRY'S PROSPECTS.

LONDON, March 13th.

The Overseas Trade Department and the Association of British Motor Manufacturers are sending an investigator to Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia, Australasia, Yokohama, Shanghai, Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay to inquire into the prospects for the sale of British motors.

THE CONGESTION OF CABLES.

SUGGESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, March 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Sir A. Williamson suggested, in view of the congestion of cables, that the use of private codes with India and Overseas possessions should be permitted commercially.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that the use of private codes was not permissible, so long as it was necessary to maintain the censorship.

Sir A. Williamson suggested that well-known firms might be permitted to use private codes to European countries. Mr. Churchill promised to consider the matter.

KEEPING OUT THE GERMANS.

NEW FRENCH COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

PARIS, March 20th.

A Havas message says:—Yesterday there came into operation a law requiring persons and companies carrying on business in France to enter their names and other particulars in a new commercial register, within a month.

Such particulars are also required from foreign companies establishing branches or agencies in France.

THE RHINE.

FRANCE'S ONLY GOOD LINE OF DEFENCE.

PARIS, March 21st.

Interviewed by *Le Matin* on the anniversary of the great German attack in 1918, Marshal Foch declared that the Rhine was France's only good line of defence. He did not ask for its annexation, but France would have fought, in vain, unless she got this military frontier.

NO LONGER NEEDED.

PARIS FORTIFICATIONS TO BE DISMANTLED.

PARIS, March 21st.

The Chamber of Deputies passed a Bill for dismantling the Paris fortifications.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

FRENCH COMMISSIONER GENERAL APPOINTED.

PARIS, March 21st.

A Havas message says:—M. Millerand, formerly Minister of War, has been appointed Commissioner-General for the French Republic for the temporary administration of Alsace-Lorraine. He is vested with full powers for nominating all officials in all branches.

GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ARMED RIOTING.

BERLIN, March 18th.

The Government are taking all precautions against further armed rioting. Government troops, with artillery and machine-guns, surrounded the barracks of the infantry regiment at Neukolln, which has shown a hostile attitude. The regiment surrendered before being attacked.

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST GERMAN TRADE TO BE REMOVED.

BERLIN, March 18th.

Under-Secretary Herr Braun states that the *Entente* has promised to remove the restrictions against German trade with neutrals, and to mitigate the "Black List" system.

RUHR MINERS ENFORCE SIX-HOUR DAY.

BERLIN, March 18th.

The miners in the Ruhr District have enforced a six-hour day.

BAVARIAN POLICY.

BERLIN, March 18th.

A message from Munich states that the Landtag, the Premier, Herr Hoffmann, emphasised that the Landtag, that was to collaborate with the Soviet public life. He declared that the capitalist system, permanently, would become impossible. Bavaria would not separate from the Empire.

THE HAMBURG SEAMEN.

COPENHAGEN, March 19th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated March 19th, states that two German steamers are unable to sail from Hamburg, in accordance with the Brussels Agreement, as the Hamburg branch of the German Seamen's League has passed a resolution refusing to work the ships for the *Entente*.

German newspapers protest against this strapping of treaties and declare that Hamburg seamen are only a communistic fraction.

MANNING THE FOODSHIPS.

COPENHAGEN, March 22nd.

A message from Bremen states that the seamen refused to man foodships, unless allowed to remain aboard.

A message from Berlin states, however, that there is a sufficiency of volunteer seamen in Hamburg to ensure the sailing of the foodships.

EARLIER CABLES.

LEANINGS TOWARDS RUSSIAN SOVIETS.

BERLIN, March 19th.

The *National Zeitung* asserts that, in spite of their ill success, the Spartacists are continuing their agitation and endeavouring to restore contact with the Russian Soviet troops, whom they are trying to persuade to advance speedily into Germany.

The recent Bolshevik defeats, however, retard the advance.

A deputation of Berlin Spartacist propagandists has arrived in Petrograd.

PENSION TO LIEBKNECHT'S WIDOW.

BERLIN, March 18th.

An Essen newspaper reports that the Central Soviet in Moscow has passed a decree granting an annual pension of 40,000 rubles to the widow of Herr Liebknecht.

THE SURRENDERED MERCHANT FLEET.

A telegram from Hamburg states that three steamers, to be handed over to the Allies, have been departed, owing to the crews' refusal to sail.

(Continued on page 6.)

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
JANE, CHAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA



ITCHING ECZEMA CUTICURA HEALS

In White Pimples. On
Fingers. Skin Peeled Off.

"Eczema broke out on my fingers in a lot of little white pimples. The itching was horrible, and my hands were so bad I did not know how to do anything for months. The skin got dry and afterwards peeled off in large pieces. I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and purchased them. The itching stopped and I found relief, and now I am completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. C. Wood, Riddlecombe, Ashleigh, Nr. O'Connell, Devon, Eng. You may rely on Cuticura to cure for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better to clear the skin of pimples and blotches, the scalp of dandruff and the hands of chapping. Besides the Soap has no superior for all toilet uses. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold every where.

[31-30]

AGENTS WANTED

by leading British Manufacturers of Commercial, Municipal, and Passenger Service Motor Vehicles wherever there are roads and vacancies. Manufacturers are pioneers of the industry, established 17 years, with full range of heavy vehicles made in up-to-date Model Factories, Letchworth, Herts.

Apply stating specifically:
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MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
LEITCHWORTH, Eng.

Telegrams: "Lacre", Letchworth.
Cables: "Western Union", A.H.C. 5th Edition.

[32-33]

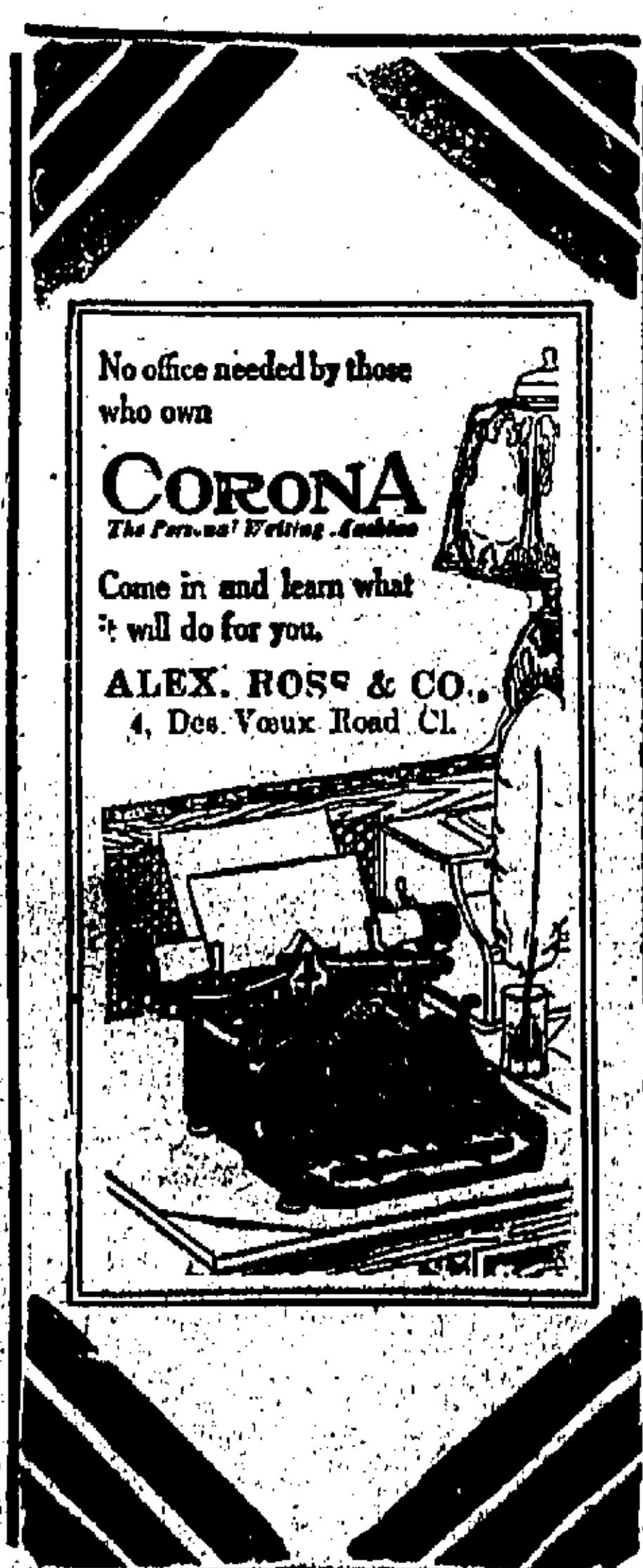


Manufacturers of
"PITTSBURGH PERFECT"
WIRE PRODUCTS
PLAIN WIRE
Hoops Bands Pig Iron Billes
Barbed Wire Wire Nails Wire Fencing
and other Steel and Wire Products

[33-34]



[34-35]



CABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. THE VIEWS OF NEUTRALS.

PARIS, March 19th.

Six members of the League of Nations Commission—Lord Robert Cecil, Col. House, M. Léon Bourgeois, M. Venizelos, M. Hyman and M. Vesnics—have been appointed to hear the views of neutral representatives on the League Covenant tomorrow.

The first, full meeting of the League Commission, President Wilson presiding, will be held on March 22nd, to discuss the amendments and suggestions proposed by Neutrals and the Powers represented at the Conference.

The Commission will then sit continuously. It is anticipated that the final text of the League will be ready for signature before the preliminary Peace Treaty.

AN "ESSENTIAL ELEMENT."

PARIS, March 19th.

Lord Robert Cecil pointed out that many problems could only be solved by reference to the League of Nations, and it would be useless to proceed with the final terms until the broad lines of the League were fixed.

For instance, the preliminary terms pre-supposed the League of Nations as regards the German Colonies, which could not be left in the air. Moreover, it had been already agreed that the German Colonies should be assigned to mandatories which pre-supposed the League of Nations. Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that the League was an "essential element in the pacification of the world, and the sooner it got working the better."

QUESTIONS DELAYING THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, March 20th.

A Havas message states:—
The questions actually delaying the work of the Peace Conference concern reparation and the left bank of the Rhine. It is generally agreed that the only feasible plan is to fix an estimation of the total sum Germany can pay.

It is generally thought that the Allies will recognise certain priority claims of France and Belgium.

AN INTERNATIONAL RHENISH STATE.

Regarding the left bank of the Rhine, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau will come to an arrangement first, and then consult President Wilson.

The idea most favoured is to form an independent Rhenish State, as there are separatist tendencies among the Rhine populations.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALY'S DEMAND FOR FIUME.

PARIS, March 22nd.

The Italian delegates have unanimously decided to withdraw from the Peace Conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy simultaneously with the conclusion of peace.

NEUTRALS AND THE LEAGUE.

A communiqué from Paris, dated March 21st, states:—

At a meeting of the League of Nations' Commission Committee this afternoon the neutrals gave further views on the draft of the Covenant, of which the remaining Articles were examined. The Peace Conference hoped that all States there represented would become original members of the League.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT AMENDMENTS.

PARIS, March 27th.

During a three-hour session the League of Nations' Commission considered the proposed amendments to the Covenant and disposed tentatively of the first 16 sections and changed four, which the members of the Commission claim will meet more than 80 per cent. of the objections offered by the American Senators.

The entire Covenant, when the amendments are agreed upon by the Commission, will be submitted to the Drafting Commission, which will put it into a more definite legal form, before submission to the Supreme Council.

LATEST CABLES.

EX-EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA. TO RESIDE IN SWITZERLAND.

COPENHAGEN, March 19th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the German-Austrian Government has sanctioned the ex-Emperor residing in Switzerland.

ECHO OF A "CAUSE CELEBRE."

JURY DISAGREES IN O'LEARY CASE.

NEW YORK, March 24th.

In the O'Leary case, the Jury, after deliberating for fifty-four hours, failed to bring in a unanimous verdict.

POLAND.

THE BULWARK IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

PARIS, March 20th.

A Havas message states:—
The Peace Conference is deeply concerned at the turn in Polish affairs.

The French renew the request for a military demonstration against the Ukrainians as the only alternative, and press for the sending of a military expedition into Poland.

French circles believe that M. Paderewski's Government will be unable to continue to hold out in case Lemberg falls.

All the Peace Delegates consider Poland the bulwark between Western Europe and Bolshevism.

The need for sending four Polish regiments is greater than ever.

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

PARIS, March 20th.

A telegram from Posen states that the negotiations between the Inter-Allied Commission and the German delegates in regard to a Polish-German Armistice have broken down owing to Herr Erzberger, when everything seemed definitely settled, making a new demand for neutral representation on a superior Commission at Posen to settle the Polish-German disputes, which, it had been previously agreed, should be chosen by the International Armistice Commission at Spa.

EARLIER CABLES.

UKRAINIANS DRIVEN FROM LEMBERG.

LONDON, March 21st.

After five days' desperate fighting, the Polish forces pierced the lines of the Ukrainians who were besieging Lemberg, which was being held by the Poles, and entered the town. The Ukrainians are being vigorously pursued. The Poles captured many prisoners, guns, machine-guns and booty.

GERMAN REJECTION OF ALLIED PROPOSALS.

COPENHAGEN, March 22nd.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Germans informed the Allied Commissioners that the German Government would, in no case, permit the landing of Poles at Danzig.

It also refused to permit Allied and Polish officers to travel unrestrictedly in territories east of the Vistula.

The Note is regarded as a categorical rejection of all Allied proposals in respect of Danzig.

GERMAN REFUSAL TO LET POLES LAND AT DANZIG.

COPENHAGEN, March 22nd.

A semi-official message from Berlin states that the German Government persists in refusing to permit Polish troops to land at Danzig on the ground of Article sixteen of the Armistice of November 11th.

GERMANY SHOWING HER HAND.

COPENHAGEN, March 22nd.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Press foreshadow military resistance if the landing of Polish troops at Danzig is attempted; alternatively, that Germany will threaten not to attend the Versailles Peace Conference.

DISCUSSION BY THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 22nd.

A communiqué from Paris, dated March 21st, states:—

The Supreme War Council, this afternoon, considered the different aspects of the Polish question and the transport of General Haller's troops to Poland.

A communiqué from Paris, dated March 22nd, states that the Supreme War Council discussed the new report of the Polish Affairs Commission and reserved it for final examination in connection with subsequent boundary determinations affecting Germany.

(Continued on page 6.)

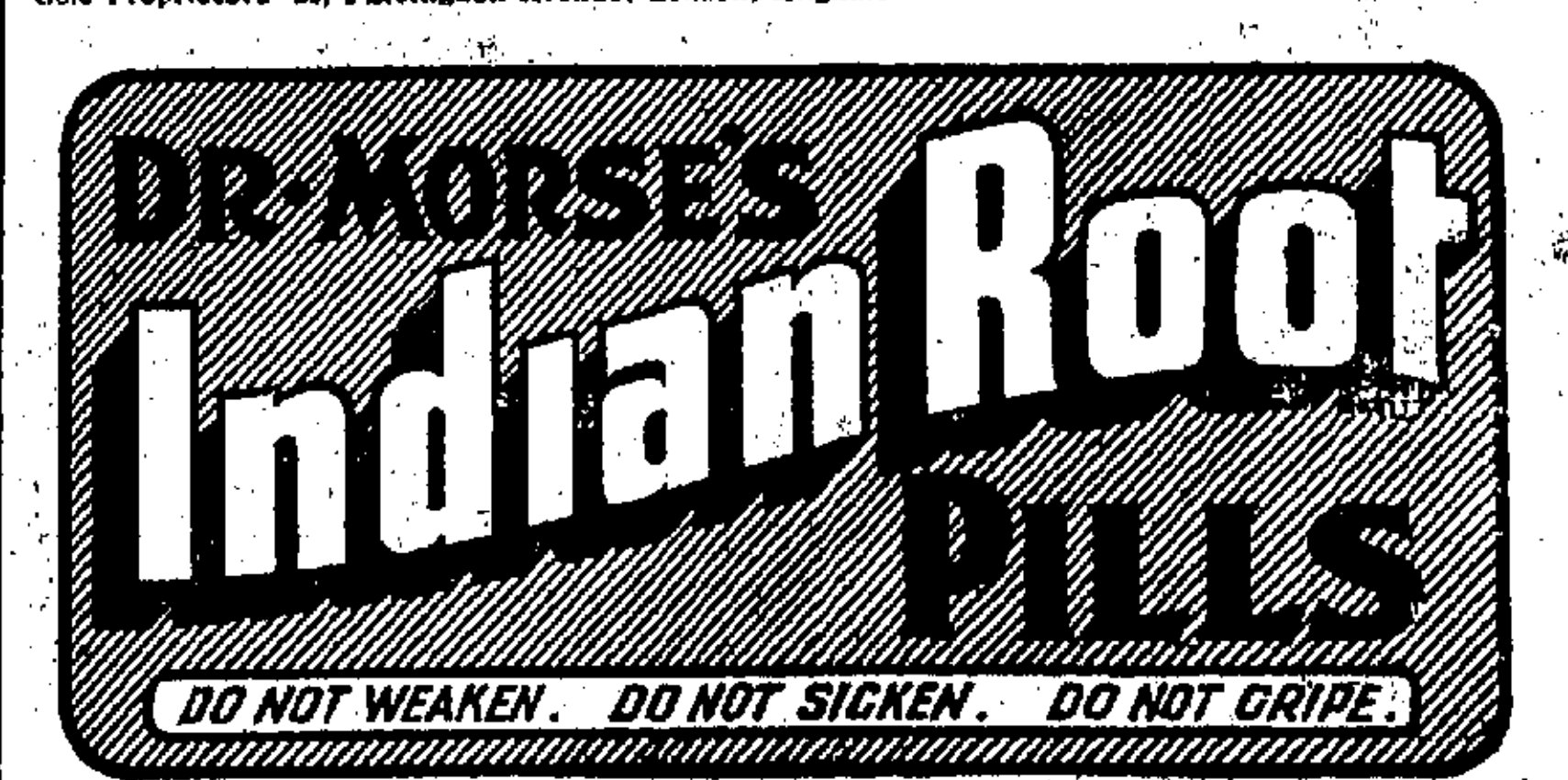
DREADFUL ECZEMA

Cured by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

That torturing and disfiguring disease has its cause in an impure condition of the blood. The impure condition of the blood often arises from a diseased condition of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. When digestion is imperfect the nutrition of the body is inadequate to its needs. The blood becomes thin, poisons accumulate in it, and these poisons often manifest themselves in some eruptive disease. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure diseases of the stomach, and other organs of digestion and nutrition. They eliminate poisonous substances from the blood, purifying it, and increasing its quality and richness. They get at the cause and cure perfectly diseases of the blood, and other complaints which originate in a disordered stomach.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and Rheumatism, and for Female Ailments.

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally at 10 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.



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You can't tell a whisky by its looks.
You can by the look of its label.

The following labels are your protection against immature whisky:—

JOHNNIE WALKER
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Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Red" Label.
Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Black" Label.
Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages, our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:—

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong Canton,
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JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.,
Scottish Whisky Distillers,
Glasgow, Scotland.



MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES, AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special prices for wholesalers and retailers.

CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known "Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2390.
Manufactory:—10/11, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K200.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1919.



The distressing pains of INDIGESTION

Why suffer the distressing pains of indigestion? Whether indigestion attacks you by pains after eating, biliousness, headaches, flatulence, constipation, acidity, or other of its many forms, Mother Seigel's Syrup is the remedy you should take. It goes direct to the root cause of the trouble. It corrects the faulty action of stomach, liver and bowels—the organs of digestion—and tones, strengthens and stimulates them to

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healthy activity, enabling them to perform their functions naturally and easily. In addition, Mother Seigel's Syrup will enable you to digest what you eat and to obtain nourishment from it. Thus you secure strength and vigour of health in the only way in which they can be obtained. Put it to the test to-day.

MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP



Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

NATIONAL HAIR-GROWING EXPERIMENT.

How to rid yourself of Falling Hair and Dandruff and secure a Magnificent Growth of Beautiful Abundant Hair.
1,000,000 "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" OUTFITS FREE.

Remarkable interest has been aroused in a wonderful and delightful plan of hair-growing experiments, which every man and woman who takes a pride in his or her appearance and desires to possess a wealth of abundant hair should learn about. This plan consists of an interesting series of pleasant hair-beauty exercises, in which all the necessary



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Post to HARLENE HAIR-DRILL, LTD., 20-22 Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1, Eng.
Dear Sir—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Outfit at once for the purpose of carrying out the plan of the coupon enclosed. (Quotation enclosed.)
NOTE TO READER.
Write your full name and address clearly on a plain sheet of paper, pin this coupon to it and post as directed above.

CABLES.

(Continued from Page 2.)

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

BOLSHEVISTS IN A BAD PLIGHT.

PARIS, March 21st.

A message from Berne states that the situation of the Bolsheviks in the Ukraine has become worse.

General Petlura's troops resumed the offensive, and gained a considerable success.

The Ukrainians, advancing northwards, occupied Sarny, an important railway junction; also Dombrovitz and Stolin, twenty kilometres south of Pripet, and Smirinka. They also hold the river Horyn.

GREEKS EXPEL THE ENEMY FROM KHERSON.

PARIS, March 21st.

It is confirmed that the Greeks drove the Bolsheviks out of Kherston.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES ATTACKING ENEMY POSITIONS.

LONDON, March 24th.

A British North Russia communication states:—

A strong party of Bolsheviks, on March 17th, captured the village of Bolshezero, west of Tobozerskaya. Enemy positions are being bombarded with a view to compelling his withdrawal.

WAR GRAVES IN FRANCE.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PRESENTS LAND.

The Foreign Office, in publishing the terms of the Franco-British Treaty, relative to war graves, explains that the French Government recognises the Imperial War Graves Commission as the only official British organisation entrusted with the preservation of British soldiers' graves in France.

The French Government has presented land for cemeteries to the British authorities in perpetuity.

GUARDS' MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE.

Led by the Earl of Caven, ex-Divisional commander, and the Prince of Wales, the Guards Division, about 10,000 strong, to-day marched through London amidst great enthusiasm, and cheers from an enormous crowd lining the lavishly beflagged route, in cold, bright weather.

A special, covered stand had been erected in Buckingham Palace, from where the Royalties viewed the procession.

Lorries conveying officers and men who were unable to walk followed the procession. Demobilised Guardsmen also participated.

After the march, each soldier was handed a message from the King with a facsimile autograph of His Majesty's signature, expressing high appreciation of their war records and gratitude for the honourable deeds achieved.

THE AFTERMATH.

DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

LONDON, March 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. G. J. Wardle stated that the Government was paying 892,000 unemployed donations, of which 435,000 were to men, including 165,000 ex-soldiers.

Employment had been found for 79 per cent. of the demobilised soldiers, of whom 637,000 had been "placed." Forty-five per cent. of the male civilians and 30 per cent. of the women had been "placed."

ALIEN ENEMIES.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 18th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir H. Nield, Colonel Amery stated that Lord Milner had no information regarding legislation excluding or regulating the admission and repatriation of alien enemies having been passed in any of the Dominions. He pointed out that the Canadian Government were taking action, under the Canadian War Measures Act, to remove from Canada any interned enemy aliens considered undesirable. Arrangements were also being made for shipping facilities to permit of repatriations from the Dominions of alien enemies desiring to be repatriated.

SPARTACISTS IN VIENNA.

PREPARING A "COUP DE MAIN."

BERLIN, March 19th.

It is believed that the Vienna Spartacists are preparing a coup d'état, and that they will also disturb the peace in other towns.

AMERICA.

CANCELLATION OF AIRCRAFT CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.

The War Department announced that nearly half-a-billion aircraft contracts had been abandoned up to March 19th.—*American Wireless.*

NAVAL PARTY REACH PARIS.

PARIS, March 27th.

The United States Secretary of the Navy, Mr. J. Daniels, and party arrived here on Tuesday morning.—*American Wireless.*

EXPORT TRADE FREIGHT RATES.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.

The new reduced rates for commodities ready for export through the Pacific Coast to Japan, China, Australia and the Philippines from the Missouri River territory eastward include:—Per 100 lbs., agriculture, \$1; iron articles, cents; machinery, \$1; railway equipment, 75 cents; passenger automobiles, \$3.75; freight automobiles, \$3; canned goods, \$1; pig-iron, 65 cents; paper, 50 cents; plumbers' goods, \$1.50; tinch plated sheets, 50 cents; and bicycles, \$1.40.—*American Wireless.*

GASOLINE PRODUCTION.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.

The production of gasoline in the United States in 1918 totalled 55,000,000 barrels, compared with 68,000,000 barrels in the previous year, and 50,000,000 in 1916.—*American Wireless.*

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

DOMINION PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 18th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major O'Neill, Colonel Amery said that any permanent scheme securing to the Dominions a larger participation in the Government of the Empire must be the outcome of a common agreement between the Governments concerned, and could not be set up simply on the initiative of His Majesty's Government. He referred to the first paragraph of the resolution of the War Conference held in 1917, favouring the calling of a special Imperial Conference as soon as possible after the war, in order to deal with inter-Imperial and constitutional relations, and pointed out that, under the Imperial War Cabinet system, as developed during the last two years, and carried on in the deliberations of the British Empire Delegation in Paris, the Dominions and India have actually enjoyed the most effective participation both in the control, and in the conduct of the war, and in the framing of peace terms.

"ARCHIE'S" WORK IN THE WAR.

Although it is well known that anti-aircraft guns played a large part in our home defences, few people probably realise the valuable work done by similar guns in the various theatres of war in which our armies have been engaged. The public hear a great deal about the Royal Air Force, the number of hostile aircraft brought down, but do not understand the extent to which "Archie" (as the anti-aircraft gun is popularly termed), together with its kindred and indispensable adjuncts, the anti-aircraft searchlights and anti-aircraft machine-gun companies, has assisted in the limitation of hostile bombing and reconnaissance.

Although the facts and figures given below refer to the work of the anti-aircraft, artillery, searchlights, and machine-guns in France, equally valuable results have been achieved in other theatres of war. The total bag of the guns from January 1st, 1918, up to the signing of the armistice was as follows:—
Hostile planes definitely "crashed" or forced to land in our lines... 171
Planes forced down out of control...

Total... 244
During the same period the bag of the special anti-aircraft machine-guns and machine-guns fitted with special sights for use by the infantry was:

Planes crashed... 27
Making a grand total in 10½ months... 271

Now, these figures may not appear large in comparison with the number of planes brought down in a like period by the Royal Air Force, but it must be remembered that the effect of anti-aircraft guns and searchlights is defensive rather than offensive, and that over and above any physical effect there remains the moral effect of these weapons, which produces results of no little value. No plane is able to make good reconnaissance, take photographs, or direct artillery fire when it is compelled to remain at considerable heights (often over 10,000ft.) or continually to dodge about to avoid shells.

The moral effect of the anti-aircraft searchlights, too, is enormous. On many occasions enemy bombing machines have been kept out of vital areas as the one thing they particularly dislike is being held in a searchlight beam and shot at. In August, last, a night flying squadron of the Royal Air Force commenced operations, and it was mainly due to the efficiency of the anti-aircraft searchlights that night attacking by our planes, became feasible and remarkably successful. When enemy aircraft were not actually picked up and held in a beam, and incidentally handed on over wide areas from beam to beam, they were pointed out by switching lights in the direction of the sound of the engine of the hostile planes. At least twenty-five large enemy bombing aeroplanes were destroyed by this method in three months, and hostile bombing enormously reduced in consequence. The mere holding of a hostile plane in the beam often caused it to shed all its bombs (usually in open country, where no harm was done) in order to enable it to become suddenly light to rise and get away from the beam quickly.



FOUNT PEN,

DEFIES HEAT

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FREE.

Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying clogging and evaporation of the ink which attends the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and shabby type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect ink-feed, is fitted with a gold nib, iridium tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.



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Manufacturers, LONDON.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

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CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN

AND SEATTLE.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

TELEPHONE 2888.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS LTD

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO, AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENGYLE."

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by March 31st, 1919, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldring & Douglas, on March 31st, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [516]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"TELAMON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after March 27th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after March 31st will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before April 7th or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on March 31st at 11 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [516]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"ALVARADO."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 1st April, 1919, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldring & Douglas, on 1st April, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [516]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by March 31st, 1919, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

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"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

SS. "BENRINNES."

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after March 31st will be subject to rent.

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FIRE ENGINE-MAKERS.

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CANVAS HOSE PIPES

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"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

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